

# (12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 252 515 A

(43) Date of A publication 12.08.1992

(21) Application No 9204479.1

(22) Date of filing 27.09.1989

Date lodged 27.02.1992

(30) Priority data

(31) 226392  
226784

(32) 29.09.1988  
31.10.1988

(33) NZ

(62) Derived from Application No 8921779.8 under Section 15(4) of the Patents Act 1977

(51) INT CL<sup>5</sup>

B01F 3/02, A61M 16/00

(52) UK CL (Edition K)

B1R RAH R101 R107 R207 R303 R413 R414  
A5T TDB

(56) Documents cited

GB 2209479 A US 4708831 A

(58) Field of search

UK CL (Edition K) B1R RAG RAH RAJ  
INT CL<sup>5</sup> B01F, F24F  
Online: WPI

(71) Applicant

Fisher & Paykel Limited

(Incorporated in New Zealand)

39 Mt Wellington Highway, Mt Wellington, Auckland,  
New Zealand

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

Forrester Ketley & Co  
Forrester House, 52 Bounds Green Road, London,  
N11 2EY, United Kingdom

(72) Inventors

Paul Zwaan

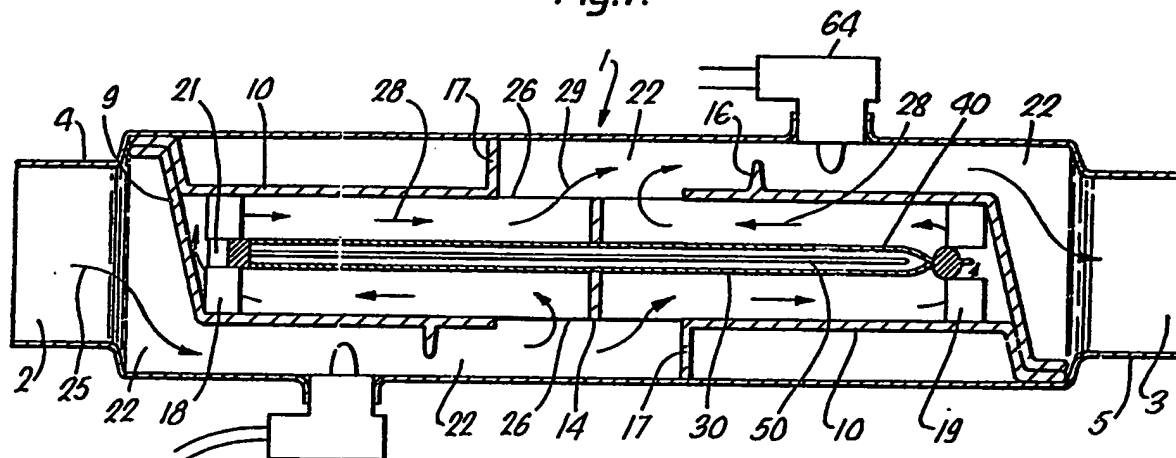
Ilija Orec

Charles Graeme Murray

## (54) Improving in or relating to humidifying apparatus

(57) A humidifier of small gases passageway volume (of the order of 50 ml gases space) has a heater 50 within a water containing envelope 30 having a microporous wall 40 common to the water space within the envelope and the gases space. This microporous wall is permeable to water vapour but not liquid water and the envelope is reinforced by a support which also directs the flow of gases over the surface of the envelope. The heater 50 is wound as a flat spiral to avoid the effect of gases or water vapour bubbles on heater performance temperature.

Fig.7.



GB 2 252 515 A

At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

The date of filing shown above is that provisionally accorded to the application in accordance with the provisions of Section 15(4) of the Patents Act 1977 and is subject to ratification or amendment.

1/4

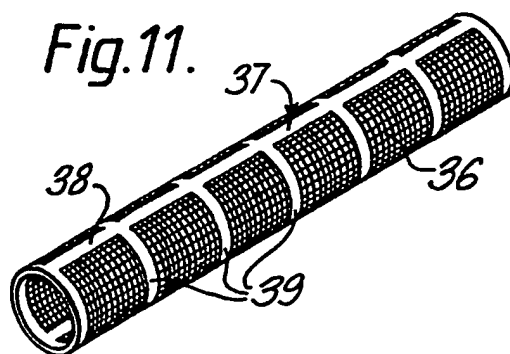
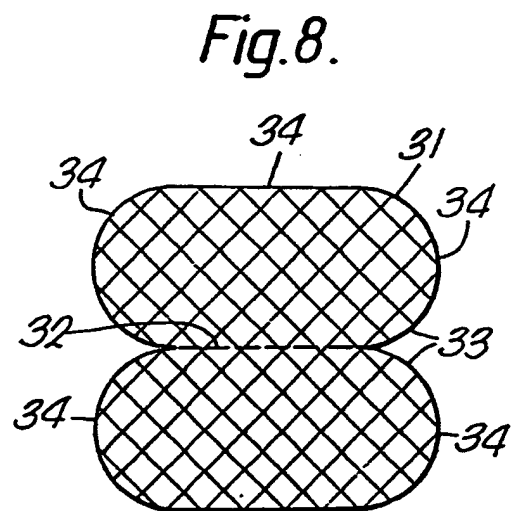
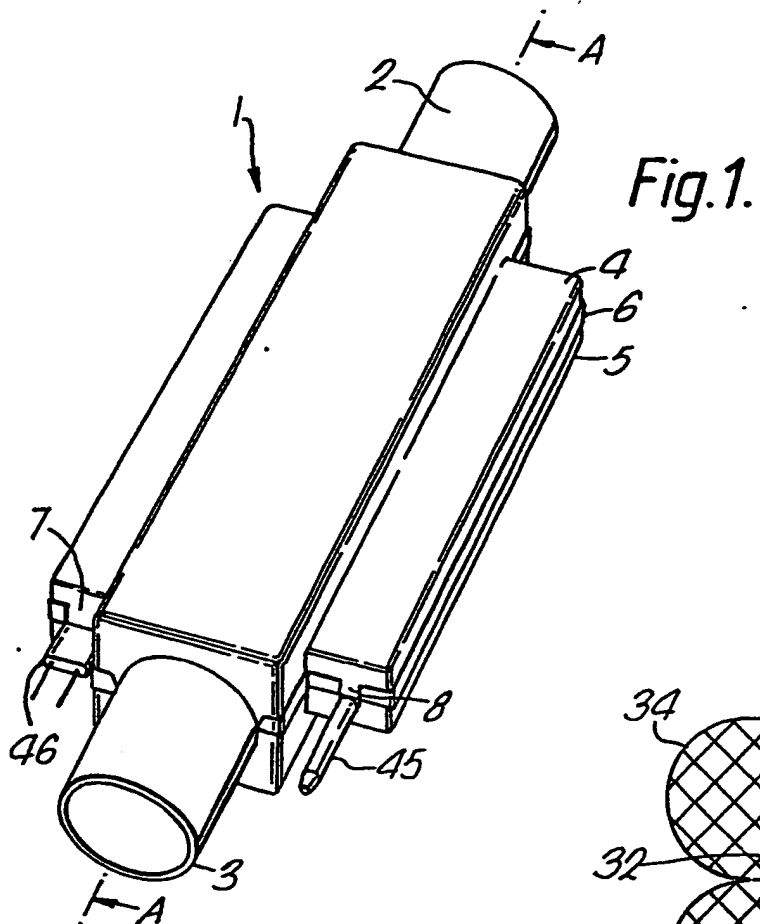


Fig.2.

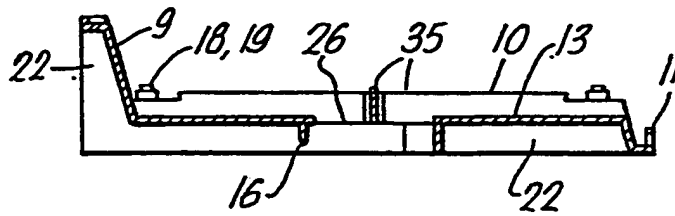


Fig.3.

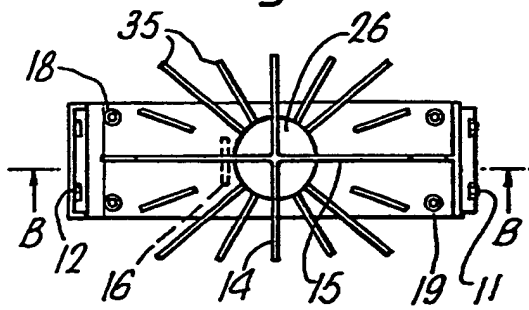


Fig.4.

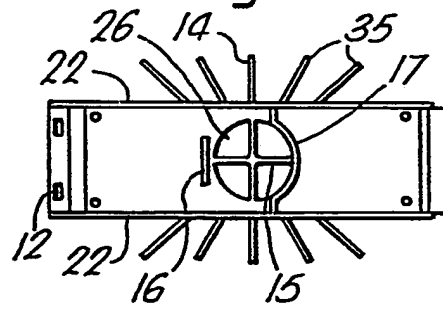


Fig.5.

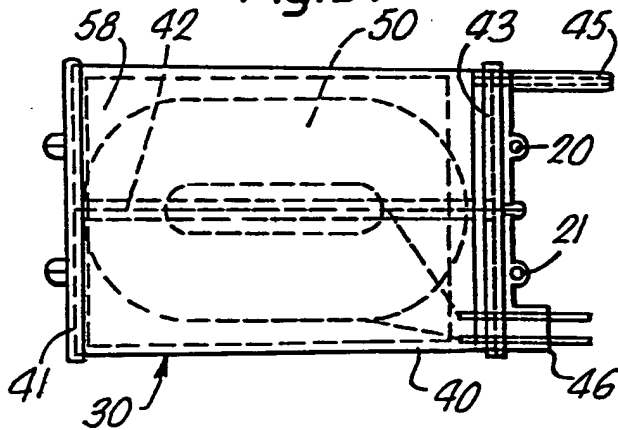


Fig.6.

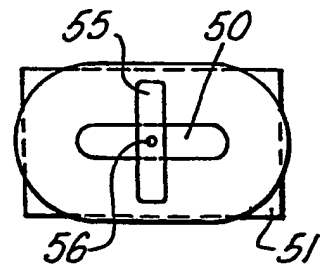


Fig. 7.

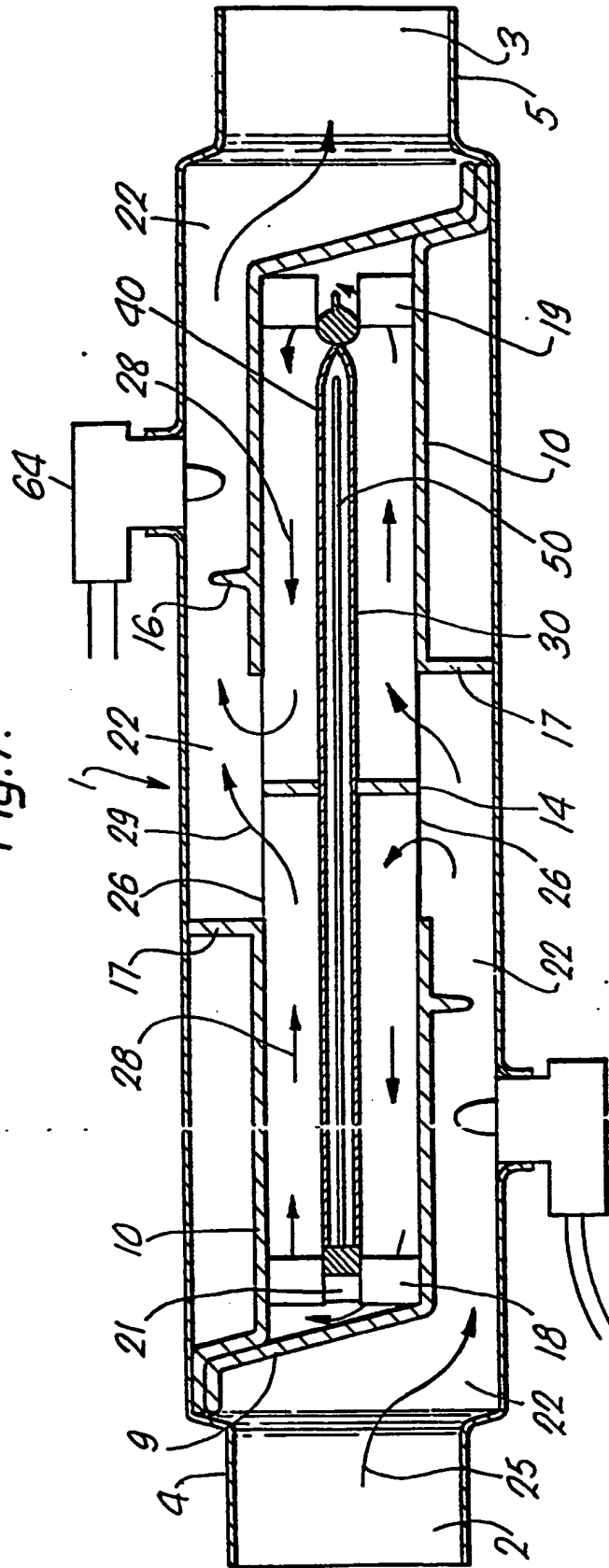


Fig. 9.

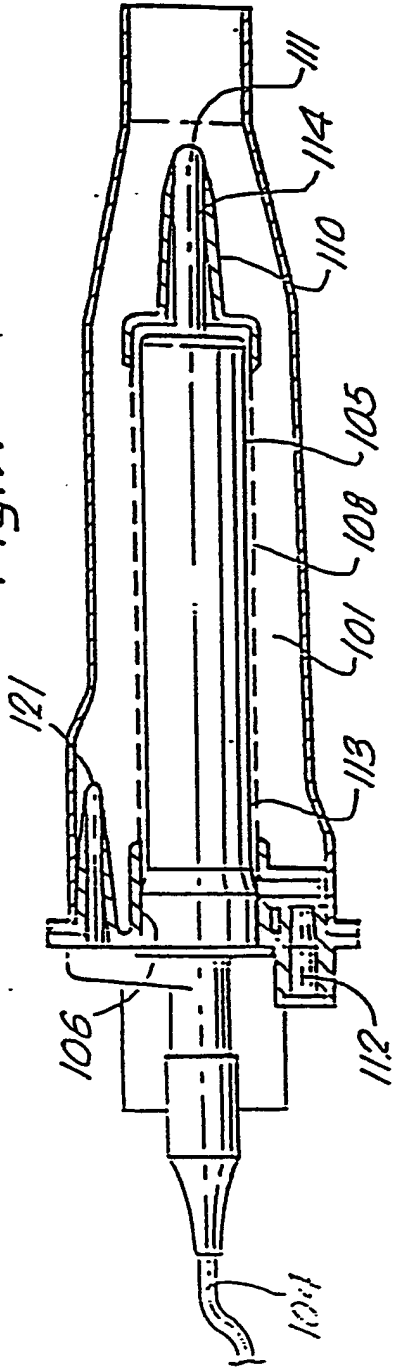
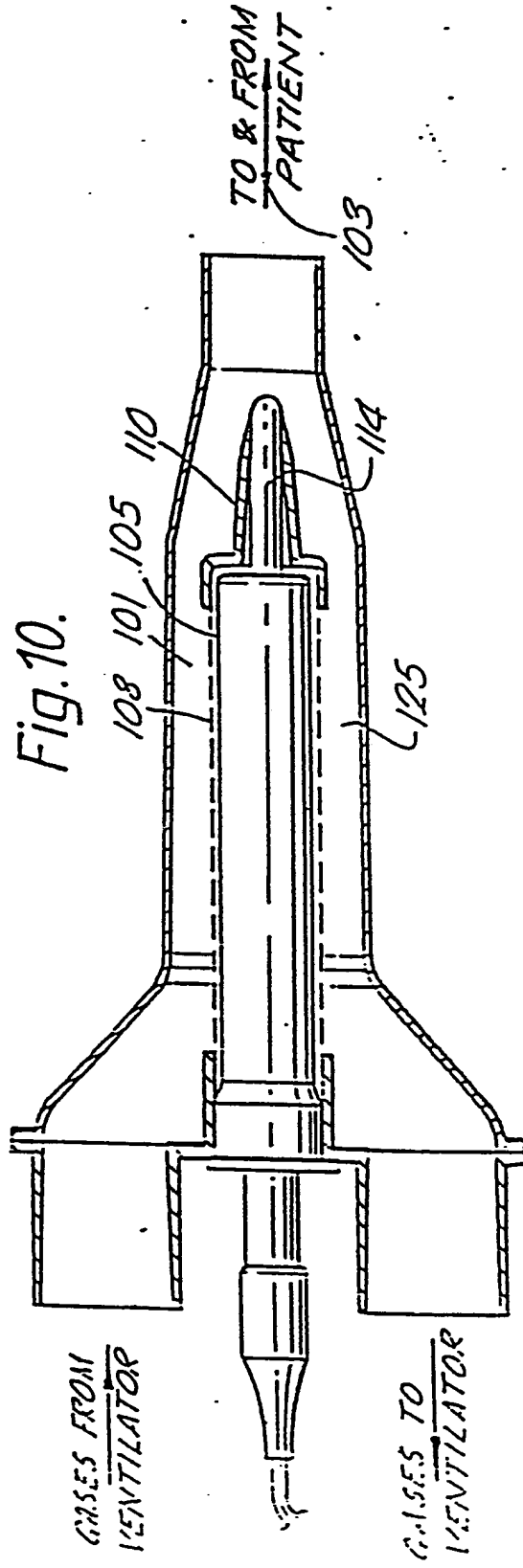


Fig. 10.



"Improvements in or relating to humidifying apparatus"

This invention relates to humidifying apparatus and has been devised particularly though not solely for use in providing humidified gases to a patient in a hospital in need of such humidifying gases.

5        It is an object of the present invention to provide apparatus for humidifying gases which will at least provide the public with a useful choice.

      Accordingly in one aspect the invention consists in apparatus for humidifying gases, said apparatus comprising  
10    a first passageway, a water supply inlet through which water is in use supplied to said first passageway, a second passageway through which gases are supplied to pass over a microporous wall common to both said first passageway and said second passageway at point of use, said microporous  
15    wall being permeable to water vapour but substantially impermeable to liquid water, heating means energisable to heat said water to generate vapour pressure within said first passageway sufficient to cause passage of water vapour but not liquid water through said microporous wall,  
20    characterised in that said microporous wall comprises sheet microporous material formed to a water compartment providing said first passageway and substantially contained by water compartment support means, said water compartment support means mechanically reinforcing said water  
25    compartment of microporous material to resist the pressures operating thereon.

1

In a further aspect the invention consists in the apparatus for humidifying gases, said apparatus comprising a first passageway, a water supply inlet through which water is supplied to said first passageway, a second  
5 passageway through which gases are supplied to pass over a microporous wall common to both said first passageway and said second passageway at point of use, said microporous wall being permeable to water vapour but substantially impermeable to liquid water, heating means energisable to  
10 supply heat to said water to generate vapour pressure within said first passageway sufficient to cause passage of water vapour but not liquid water through said microporous wall, characterised in that a first heat sensing device is provided adjacent the one end of said first passageway and  
15 a second heat sensing device is provided adjacent the other end of said first passageway.

To those skilled in the art to which the invention relates, many changes in construction and widely differing embodiments and applications of the invention will suggest  
20 themselves without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims. The disclosures and the descriptions herein are purely illustrative and are not intended to be in any sense limiting.

25 A preferred form of the invention and modifications thereof will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which;

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic isometric view of humidifying apparatus,

Figure 2 is a sectional elevation of part of a water compartment supporting means,

5        Figure 3 is a plan view of one surface of the water compartment supporting means shown in Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a plan view of the opposite surface of the water compartment supporting means shown in Figure 3,

Figure 5 is a plan view of the water compartment,

10       Figure 6 is a plan view of heating apparatus,

Figure 7 is a sectional elevation of the humidifying apparatus as shown in Figure 1, some detail has been omitted for clarity,

15       Figure 8 is a plan view of an alterative form of microporous wall,

Figure 9 and 10 are cross sections mutually at right angles of a modified form of the invention and

Figure 11 is a diagrammatic sketch of a microporous wall used in the humidifier shown in Figure 9 and 10.

20       Referring to the drawings, apparatus for humidifying gases according to the present invention comprises a hollow body generally referenced 1, preferably made of a plastic material having a gases inlet 2 and a gases outlet 3, designed to be connected to tubular gas conduits between a  
25       supply of such gases and a patient.

The body 1 is assembled from a male hollow casing 4 and a female hollow casing 5, the female member 5 having an



upwardly extending edge 6 (Fig.1) which surrounds an adjacent edge of the male member 4, enabling a gas tight seal to be made between the two members eg. by use of an adhesive or a plastics solvent. The edge 6 of the female member 5 has a water entry tube receiving depression 8 and a electrical connection receiving depression 7 therein which in use provide access to apparatus contained within body 1 as described below. Alternatively, the male and female members may be joined perpendicular to the axis of the body rather than parallel to it.

The body 1 contains water compartment supporting means combined with gases flow directing means assembled from two water compartment supporting and flow distributing inner element members 10 (Figures 3 and 4). The members 10 are connected in such a way that the pins 11 of one member 10 are inserted into the locating slots 12 of a second member 10. One of the functions of the members 10 is to provide flow directing means to direct gases flow over the outer surface of the water compartment 30. Accordingly each member 10 has a transverse baffle member 9 seen in cross section in Figures 2 and 7, a series of radiating fins 35 on one face of a main surface 13, including a pair of intersecting fins 14 and 15 which pass over a gases flow aperture 26, and on the opposite side of main member 13 an aperture shielding baffle 17 which directs gases flow into or out of the gases flow aperture 25. Side members 22 also

act in directing gases flow as will be explained further below. The resulting assembly having holes 26 coaxially aligned is shown in cross section within body 1 in Figure 7. Referring to Figures 3 and 4 a baffle 16 is provided on member 10 for mixing the gases thoroughly prior to measuring their temperature with probe 64, the purpose of which is discussed later. Each member 10 also has mounting locators 18 and 19 (Figures 2, 3 & 7) which are designed to accommodate mounting tabs having apertures 20 and 21 on the water compartment 30 (Figure 5).

The fins 35, 14 and 15 of member 10 provide structural support and rigidity to the assembled apparatus and in particular provide support for the water compartment 30 and also direct gases flow over the surfaces of the water compartment 30 as described below. Thus the free edges of the fins 35, 14 and 15 and of the side members 22 engage inner surfaces of the appropriate casing 4 or 5.

The water compartment 30 is constructed from microporous sheet material 40 having sealed edges 41, 42 and 43. The microporous material 40 is substantially permeable to water vapour but substantially impermeable to liquid water and is made from, for example, expanded PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene). Such sheet material is manufactured under the trade mark GOR-TEX and is available from W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. Newark, Del., U.S.A. in various thicknesses and dimensions.

To form the microporous walled water compartment 30 the sheet material 40 is cut into a rectangular shape, folded,

and the edges fixed to each other for example by injecting a plastics material about the contacting edges to produce sealed edges 41, 42 and 43. The plastics material of sealed edges 41 and 43 provide mounting means comprising tabs 20 and 21. A water entry tube 45 and electrical contacts 46 are provided in the plastics material of sealed edge 43, which are connected to heating means comprising an electrical heating element 50, located within the water compartment 30..

In the preferred form of the invention the heating element 50 is provided as a flat spirally wound element in the form of an elongated disc wound preferably from enamelled copper wire preferably with turns epoxied or otherwise bonded to each other. The reason for providing the flat spiral arrangement is that in some circumstances air, gas or water vapour can be occluded within the water compartment 30 and if parts of a heating element are in an air bubble formed by that occluded air then the heating element would heat up perhaps damaging in that area. We have found that if a plurality of turns of wire are partially exposed to air then because of conductivity from the portions of turns in air to portions of turns in water, and to adjacent turns if epoxied together a lesser damaging effect is given compared with a whole turn of, example, a rod type heating element in which full turns are exposed to air and therefore run the risk of over heating.

Alternatively the heating element may comprise a

printed circuit or etched-foil format on a rigid or preferably flexible substrate (e.g. Kanthal or Minco types); or alternatively a semiconducting material (as for example used in PTC heaters made by Hartford Eichenauer or TDK Corporation) or a composite of insulating and conductive materials such as carbon-filled plastics or carbon-filled synthetic rubbers (e.g. Premix Oy, or Jamak Inc respectively). These latter materials may be made into a suitable shape (e.g. a rectangle) with suitably connected metal electrodes (e.g. inserted or crimped down to opposite edges) to form a non-wound heater with suitable positive temperature coefficient of resistance to facilitate temperature measurement by resistance measurement and have some degree of temperature self-limiting due to resistance increase at elevated temperatures.

The heating element 50 may be encapsulated by or bonded to a heatsink 51 (Figure 6), comprising a quantity of thermally conductive heatsink material, preferably metal (e.g. brass) positioned within the compartment 30. In the preferred form this is rectangular in shape with rounded edges/corners and is thermally bonded to the element with heat-bonding epoxy. The purpose of the heatsink 51 is to spread the heat evenly, further preventing hotspots.

The heatsink 51 may also provide a site for overheat sensing. In the preferred form of the invention heatsink 51 provides an electrical contact for an overheat protector (Figure 6). Figure 6 illustrates one embodiment of the heatsink and overheat protector where the heatsink 51 forms

one contact, the other being formed by a sprung  
(preferably)brass member 55 attached thermally and  
electrically to the heatsink with a solder having a  
suitable preferably low melting point, referenced 56.

5       Overheat protection could be provided otherwise eg. by  
having a low melting point soldered joint or a low melting  
point link in the wire of the heating coil.

10       In order to disperse water across the element/heatsink  
surface under all conditions a sheath or layer(s) of  
absorbent material 58 may be located adjacent the heatsink  
51 or element 50 within the water compartment 30. The  
material 58 is preferably made of cotton-based paper having  
superior wicking properties.

15       In assembling the parts to make the humidifier, the  
water compartment is fixed to a member 10 by placing the  
apertures 20 and 21 over the mounting locators 18 and 19.  
The second member 10 is then positioned as shown in Figure  
9 with the free edges of fins 35, 13 and 14 in contact with  
the water compartment 30 thus providing support and  
20       resistance to bulging to the compartment 30. The pins 11  
engage in the slots 12 at each end of the members 10. The  
water connection 45 is placed in depression 7 and the  
electrical connections 46 placed in depression 8. This  
assembly is then placed in the female casing 5 and the male  
25       casing placed over the assembly of members 10 and  
compartment 30 and the edge 6 of the casing 5 fixed to the  
male casing eg. by adhesive, the adhesive also joining the  
two halves of the gases inlet 2 and outlet 3. As stated

the free edges of pins 35, 14 and 15 baffles 17 and 9 and side members 22 contact inner faces of the casings to direct gases flow. The total assembly is seen in cross section in Figure 7.

5           In operation water is fed to the water compartment through water entry tube 45 and electrical power is supplied to element 50 through electrical contacts 46. Gases from a source (not shown) enter the inlet 2, where transverse baffle 9 of member 10 diverts the gases  
10 downwardly, as shown by arrow 25. The gases are then diverted through air flow hole 26 by the aperture shielding baffle 17 after which the gases contact the lower outside surface of water compartment 30, being directed over the surface of the microporous material 40 by the flow  
15 directing means comprising the fins 35, 14 and 15 (Figures 3 and 4). Having passed over the lower outside surface of the water compartment 30, gases pass around the edges of the water compartment so as to come into contact with the microporous material of the upper outside surface of the  
20 water compartment. The fins 35, 14 and 15 of the upper member 10 also direct the gas flow back over the upper outside surface of the water compartment 30 as shown by the arrows 28, directing the gas flow through upper air flow  
25 hole 26 in the upper member 10. Aperture shielding baffle 17 of the upper member 10 diverts the gases toward the gases outlet 3, as shown by arrow 29 ensuring the gases pass the temperature probe 64 behind baffle 16 of member 10. The location of the temperature probe 64 is arranged

to optimise accuracy of average gas temperature measurement across the outlet part, over a wide range of airflows and passageway orientation . The temperature probe comprises for example a thermistor or other temperature measuring or  
5 indicating device.

This has the advantage that should there be overheating of the gases for any reason, the probe will transmit a suitable signal to control apparatus (not shown) which will cause appropriate operation of either the heating element  
10 or the flow of gases or otherwise to control the flow of gases water or heat so as to assist in ensuring the safe supply of humidified heated gases to a destination e.g. a hospitalised patient.

The control of heat and water supplied to the water  
15 compartment 30 is substantially in accordance with our New Zealand patent specification No.212163 (US Patent No. 4708 831), the contents of which are incorporated herein by this reference. In addition, a second temperature probe at the gas inlet may be used to detect stationary or backwards  
20 flow of gases through the chamber by measuring the relative rise in temperature at this point and a corresponding drop in temperature at the outlet sensed by the first probe. This additional feature enables the heating and humidification of the gases to be synchronised with  
25 breathing of the patient, as well as terminating humidification when the gas flow is stopped or disconnected.

It will be seen that by the foregoing there is provided

a construction in which the humidifying apparatus is kept to small dimensions. Figure 1 shows somewhat to scale that the length of the apparatus is only a few times the diameter of the inlet 2 and exit 3, thus the device may only be about five to seven times such diameter and the width may only be of the order of two to three times the diameter of the inlet 2 and exit 3 and the thickness only slightly greater than such diameter. This corresponds to a volume of only 70 ml. The water compartment and the members 10 have a volume of the order of 20ml giving a gases space of the order of only 50ml. Additionally because of the flat spirally wound heating element and heatsink the risk of overheating due to a single turn of such an element being exposed to an air bubble is minimised or at least reduced and an overheat sensor may be provided.

It will also be seen that because of the size and simplicity of the invention and the low cost plastics materials used, the constituent parts comprising the invention may be supplied as "throw away" items. This is a desirable feature with regard to patient hygiene in a hospital environment.

In a slightly modified form of the invention, to form the microporous walled water chamber 30 sheet material 31 is shaped for example as shown in Figure 8 so as to be foldable along a line 32 and the two halves 33 are then fixed to each other for example by injecting a plastics material about the contacting folding edges 34.

A further modified form of the invention which is shown



in Figures 9 to 11 provides for heat and moisture exchanges between a patient and a gases supply.

Referring to Figures 9 and 10, a humidifying apparatus includes a second passageway 101, which is connected to a source of gases from a ventilator or similar device from which such gases are supplied to a patient, the supplied gases being indicated by the arrow. Mounted within the second passageway 101 is a first passageway 105, and that first passageway has a wall 108 common with the second passageway, such wall comprising a microporous sheet material substantially permeable to water vapour but substantially impermeable to liquid water. The microporous membrane wall 108 is also made from for example expanded PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), which sheet material is also manufactured under the trad mark GOR-TEX and is available from W.L. Gore & Associates Inc. Newart Del. U.S.A. in various thickness and pore dimensions. To assist in resisting the operating pressure, the microporous wall is covered or has incorporated therein a woven or unwoven reinforcing perhaps in the form of a lattice which might be referred to as a screen latice (not shown). In addition the sheet material is formed into a tubular form and the tubular material 36 (Figure 11) is insert moulded into a cage 37 having longitudinal 38 and circumferential bars 39 with the longitudinal joint between the longitudinal edges of the material incorporated in one of the longitudinal bars of the cage . In this way a tube is supplied which is reasonably reinforced to withstand the pressures operating

yet which has areas through which the water vapour but not liquid water can pass. This is arranged by adjusting the relevant pore size, hydrophobicity and thickness of the microporous material.

5 Arranged at the end of the tube 108 is a hollow extension 110. A connector 112 is provided through which water is supplied from a suitable supply such as a water supply bag feeding a drip chamber and controlled substantially in accordance with our aforesaid New Zealand  
10 patent application no. 212163 (US Patent No. 4708831). the heater 113 is sealed at 106 to the first passageway 115.

Within the first passageway 105 there is provided a means for heating water conveyed into the first passageway 105 through the connector 112. Such heater 113 may be a  
15 "throw-away" or preferably a reusable heater and preferably comprises a former which has wound on it many turns of a conductive material, preferably aluminium or copper or alternatives discussed previously, to provide adequate surface area not materially less than the surface area of  
20 the microporous tube through which vapour is passed. By applying a suitable low voltage, sufficient resistance can be incorporated in the wire to provide reasonable current carrying rating and a reasonable wattage rating for the heater. The heater 113 has an extension 114 which carries  
25 a primary temperature sensor such as a thermistor 111 at the distal end of the extension 114. The extension 114 fits in the follow extension 110. A secondary thermistor 121 is provided at the incoming gases end of the apparatus and the two thermistors 111 and 121 provide information to

control apparatus so as to control the temperature of the gases passing through the device.

The passageway 105 is preferably provided as a "throw away" apparatus and accordingly may be readily removed.

5       The above apparatus has the considerable advantage of providing a good surface area of microporous tube through which water vapour can pass but substantially no liquid water can pass and the whole apparatus contained in a tube which can be kept close to the patient, thus avoiding  
10       difficulties with cooling of the gases after having been humidified and which may cause condensation with consequent undesirable results. Positioning the humidifier in the 'deadspace' between the 'wye' and the patient can also reduce the amount of flow to be humidified, overcoming  
15       limitations placed on humidifier performance by high flows which in some modes of operation e.g in constant positive airway pressure(PAP) mode, can by pass the patient.

As may be seen from Figure 9, the arrangement may be provided in the stem 125 of a Y function. The arrangement  
20       shown is provided in one leg of the Y function with suitable valving (not shown but usually provided by the breathing machine) so that when the patient breathes in, the gases pass over the humidifier above described and when the patient breathes out, the exhaled gases are diverted to  
25       another branch of the Y thus reducing rebreathing by the patient of already breathed gases and restricting flow over the humidifier to one direction only.

The construction has the advantage of being relatively

{ simple yet providing the major advantage of the microporous wall arrangement.

From previous work which we have done in arriving at a satisfactory solution to the problem of successfully  
5 utilising the microporous wall arrangement we have found great difficulty in controlling the passage of liquid water through the microporous wall into the first passageway which of course can have deleterious results with and perhaps dangerous results for a patient. The above  
10 modified form of the present invention is directed to solving this problem in a simple yet effective manner.

# CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for humidifying gases, said apparatus comprising a first passageway, a water supply inlet through which water is in use supplied to said first passageway, a second passageway through which gases are supplied to pass  
5 over a microporous wall common to both said first passageway and said second passageway at point of use, said microporous wall being permeable to water vapour but substantially impermeable to liquid water, heating means energisable to heat said water to generate vapour pressure  
10 within said first passageway sufficient to cause passage of water vapour but not liquid water through said microporous wall, characterised in that said microporous wall comprises sheet microporous material formed to a water compartment providing said first passageway and substantially contained  
15 by water compartment support means, said water compartment support means mechanically reinforcing said water compartment of microporous material to resist the pressures operating thereon.

2. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said  
20 microporous wall comprises sheet microporous material formed to provide a flattened waterproof tube with adjacent cut edges sealed or molded together.

3. Apparatus as claim in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein said heating means comprise a plurality of turns of an insulated  
25 electro conductive material arranged in a formation such and positioned in said water compartment in a manner such

that any air bubbles forming in water in said compartment encompass a plurality of turns with the likelihood of any single turn being encompassed by such air bubble being obviated or minimised.

- 5      4. Apparatus as claimed in claim 3 wherein changes in resistance of said electro conductive material resulting from changes in temperature are used to provide signals indicative of the temperature of said heating means.
- 10     5. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3 or Claim 4 wherein said turns of electro conductive material are bonded together.
6. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 3 to 5 wherein said turns of electro conductive material are bonded to a heat sink.
- 15     7. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 3 to 6 wherein said electro conductive material is copper.
8. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein said second passageway includes flow directing means arranged to provide a tortuous path for gases to enter said apparatus and pass in divided form over said
- 20-    microporous wall for delivery from said apparatus.
9. Apparatus as claimed in claim 8 wherein said second passageway is made as a two element plastics passageway, an inner element within which said water compartment is mounted and an outer element containing said inner element,
- 25    said inner element having central air gases entry and exit.
10. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9 wherein said inner element comprising a pair of inner element members each

having said water compartment support means and said flow directing means as parts thereof.

11. Apparatus as claimed in claim 10 wherein radiating

members on said inner element members function both as

5 parts of said water compartment support means and said flow directing means.

12. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 11

wherein said outer element is provided as a male body

element and a female body element fixed to each other on

10 assembly.

13. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims

where said second passageway is provided with a heat

sensing device arranged to indicate the temperature of

gases leaving the passageway, said heat sensing device

15 being positioned close to said exit from said inner element.

14. Apparatus for humidifying gases as claimed in claim 1

wherein said heating means comprise a former having wound

thereon heating windings comprising a length of resistance

20 material provided so that said wound resistance material

has a surface area approaching the surface area of said microporous wall.

15. Apparatus for humidifying gases as claimed in claim 14

wherein said heating winding is made of copper.

25 16. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims

wherein said microporous tube is insert moulded into said

water compartment support means with the joint along the

length of said microporous material lying within a continuous longitudinal bar of said water compartment support means.

5 17. Apparatus as claimed in either claim 14 or claim 15 or claim 16 wherein said former for said heating winding carries an extension extending beyond the confines of said microporous tube and a heat sensing device is mounted at a distal end of said extension.

10 18. Apparatus as claimed in claim 13 wherein a further heat sensing device is provided adjacent the end of said second passageway where incoming gases pass over said microporous tube, for the purpose of detecting direction or magnitude of gas flow.

15 19. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the claims 14 to 18 wherein said hollow form is tubular.

20 20. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein said microporous tube and said cage and heater(optionally) are provided as "throw away" articles.

25 21. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 20 wherein said heater is included in said cage as a "throw away" article.

22. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein said first and second passageways are provided in a mounting arranged close to a point of use in relation to a patient.

23. Apparatus for humidifying gases, said apparatus comprising a first passageway, a water supply inlet through which water is supplied to said first passageway, a second



passageway through which gases are supplied to pass over a microporous wall common to both said first passageway and said second passageway at point of use, said microporous wall being permeable to water vapour but substantially impermeable to liquid water, heating means energisable to supply heat to said water to generate vapour pressure within said first passageway sufficient to cause passage of water vapour but not liquid water through said microporous wall, characterised in that a first heat sensing device is provided adjacent the one end of said first passageway and a second heat sensing device is provided adjacent the other end of said first passageway.

24. Apparatus for humidifying gases substantially as herein described with reference to and as illustrated by Figures 1 to 7 or Figure 8 or Figures 9 to 11 of the accompanying drawings.

25. Any novel feature or combination of features described herein.

26. Apparatus for humidifying gases, said apparatus comprising a first passageway, a water supply inlet through which water is in use supplied to said first passageway, a second passageway through which gases are supplied to pass over a microporous wall common to both said first passageway and said second passageway at point of use, said microporous wall being permeable to water vapour but substantially impermeable to liquid water, heating means energisable to heat said water to generate vapour pressure within said first passageway sufficient to cause passage of water vapour but not liquid water through said microporous wall.

**Examiner's report to the Comptroller under  
Section 17 (The Search Report)**

Application number

9204479.1

**Relevant Technical fields**

(i) UK CI (Edition K ) B1R (RAJ, RAH, RAG)

(ii) Int CL (Edition 5 ) B01F, F24F

Search Examiner

J H WARREN

**Databases (see over)**

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii) ONLINE DATABASE: WPI

Date of Search

28 APRIL 1992

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims

1-24, 26

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X P	GB 2209479 A (FISHER AND PAYKEL) Lines 7-15 page 3 and lines 4-5 page 5	1,26
X	US 4708831 (ELSWORTH) Column 2 lines 43-61, column 4 line 56, column 5 line 8	23,26

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages -22-	Relevant to claim(s)

### Categories of documents

**X:** Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

**Y:** Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

**A:** Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

**P:** Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

**E:** Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

**&:** Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

**Databases:** The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).